THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

POSSIBILITY OF ITS BEING DISTURBED. RESULTS ON FRANCE AND GERMANY OF EARL RUS-SELL'S RECENT MOTION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE PROBABILITY OF A VIOLATION OF BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY-WHAT INFLUENCE

LUXEMBURG 18 LIKELY TO EXERCISE. BERLIN, June 3.—It would be idle to deny that the prospect in Europe is becoming cloudy, and that war may come at no late day to put an end to the present armed peace. One of the worst symptoms is the calmness with which men discuss the elements of danger. Since New Year's Day a series of parliamentary debates and other public speeches, of books, pamphlets, and articles in the press has kept public opinion in a continual state of uneasiness; and a general sense of insecurity pervades society. Earl Russell's mischievous interpellation set the ball in motion. That maladroit meddler thought it incumbent on him to add to fears already acute enough, and to stir up passions already keen and active. He succeeded even better than he could have wished. Then Earl Derby followed with statements about fulfilling the obligations of the country. The German staff, and the German Foreign Office also, look with a sort of contemptuous pity on this parliamentary bravado. But the mischief was wrought just the same. The French and German press set actively at work twisting the words of Earl Russell and Earl Derby into the service of their respective countries. "See there," says a Paris writer, "England gives you warning that your conquests must stop here, and that you are not to add Belgium and Holland to Alsace and Lorraine." "Ah! no," replies the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "the debate shows that you are not to march over Belgium the next time you set out for the Rhine." "Earl Russell clearly refers to your new German Army bill as a menace to European peace," says the Frenchman. "No," replies the German, "he charges you with openly preparing for a war of revanche." many's strength makes war inevitable." "France's restlessness makes peace impossible." And so on indefinitely, with charges and countercharges, criminations and recriminations.

Unfortunately, these writers are playing with fire. Human nature being what it is, and the relations between France and Germany being what they are, it was inevitable that the discussion should pass from principles and facts, from random charges to mischievous details. The indiscreet observations of Earl Derby about the guarantees gave the cue. The intimation of a purpose to have Belgian neutrality respected made not the slightest effect on Germany. which, as I have already said, knows the true value of an English statesman's pledges. But it turned public attention to Belgium, and this was in itself an evil. The question arose, By whom is Belgium's neutrality threatened? As answers to this, two distinct theories presented themselves. The French theory was partly from strategical consideration and partly political; the German was almost purely from strategical. The latter is the most simple. It assumes, of course, a determination on the part of France to renew the war at the earliest date, and, in that case, the necessity for her armies to strike at the foe over Belgium. The line of the Vosges and the Moselle is fringed by fortresses against which the French would dash themselves in vain. The mountains, the narrow passes, and the formidable militia of that little State would render inexpedient an attack by way of Switzerland. Accordingly there remains only Belgium between the two countries; and the Germans assume that, if circumstances should ever prove favorable, the French would not hesitate to throw their troops suddenly across Belgium to the Rhone. The movement would be effected so swiftly that Belgium herself could offer no resistance, and England would have no time to interfere. It is not my part to pronounce on the justice of this theory attributed to the French. Believing, however, in the worst designs of France, the Germans are, perhaps, right in insisting that the integrity of a little kingdom, which lies between them and the foe, is, instead of a source of annoyance, an important element in their defensive resources, and consequently a principle in which they are even more deeply interested than England herself.

The French, of course, reply to all this by counter insinuations. Since the defeat of France, they argue, and the destruction of the balance of power, the position of the smaller European States has become much more precarious. The Teutonic preponderance threatens presumptively the independence of all the neutral States. This is certainly true, many and the preponderance would have brought about a converse state of things. It is safe enough to say, in a general way, that the applient equilibrium and the mutual jealousy of the great nowers was a negative advantage for Rel. gium, Holland and Switzerland, and so far the French will carry the sentiment of the world specific arraignment of Germany for designs on Belgium and Holland is, to say the least, rather elastic logic. If events should ever make it strategically possible and politically advisable to overrun Belgium or Holland. I fear that no scruples of justice or generosity would affect the Germans in the least. But I do not believe, nor is there a particle of proof to show, that a movement of the sort is as vet a debated project. On the contrary, there are obvious advantages in the present status. throwing, as it does, on England the duty of defending Belgium against French strategists. The peculiar evil of the contest on the subject is that it is conducted in utter disregard of moral considerations "Why should we seize and annex a State which is of no use to us \$77 asks Germany, as if no question of right entered into the case, and the argument from utility was the only necessary or valid one. "Why should we think of violating Belgium's neutrality, inquires France, "when we are in no condition to enter upon a new war f" The violation of Belgium's neutrality might, accordingly, be a different thing if the thing could be done safely. Meanwhile both Powers continue the work of military reform, France in the confidence that she will soon have an efficient struggie. In the mean time little Belgium can hardly look on the spectacle with the keenest satis-

and German journalists, which may lead at any unexpected moment to something more serious, there is another subject that seems to me more critical than any other. It is that of Luxemburg. Everybody knows that the dispute about the little principality was adjusted, or at least adjourned, in 1867, by dismantling the fortress and placing the State itself under the guaranty of the Great Powers. I have alluded to Earl Derby's interpretation of this pledge as far as England is concerned. It is a singular coincidence that the statesman who bound England in the matter, should, after being out of office nearly the whole interval since, come into power again just as Luxemburg looms up again as a source of trouble; though if his theory of the nature of the engagement be accepted with him, it is doubtful if Luxemburg has much reason for congratulation. The reasons for fearing new troubles about Lux-

emburg are drawn from various considerations. At its last session the German Parliament passed an act authorizing the banishment of refractory bishops and priests. The measure had practical as well as political motives. There are now three bishops and over one hundred inferior clergymen in prison. In a few weeks the rest of the bishops will follow, and by the end of the Summer the State will have several thousand clerical prisoners on its hands. But the support of such a body is inconvenient, and to a frugal government, like this, costly. So exile will be substituted for imprisonment. The prelates will be set free and ordered to leave the country. Whither will they go! When Bishop Mermillod was expelled from Geneva he took up his quarters at Ferney, the first town over on the French border, where he had opportunity at once of paying frequent visits to the home of Voltaire and of keeping au eye on the course of events in the city of Calvin. The

German bishops will doubtless adopt a similar policy. They will settle themselves as near as possible to Germany, and will keep up, in all possible ways, a regular agitation. For this sort of thing no State offers better facilities than Luxemburg. The people are devoutly Catholic and anti-Prussian; the Goverument is not strong enough to lay a very heavy hand on agitators of the Catholic sort, and the divided authority under which it exists-in part it is an independent State, in part a dependency of Holland-makes it difficult to fix exactly the seat of responsibility. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the exiles will assemble here. They will flood Europe with pamphlets, which will be kept out of Germany only with great difficulty; and they will form the center of a seditious and powerful propaganda. If this comes to pass, what course will Germany adopt? The contingency seems one to be regarded with alarm. France may indeed here find her opportunity. Hitherto, in cases affecting the imprudence of priests, she has had to deal with Germany alone, and has been powerless. But it may happen that if Germany attempts to coerce Luxemburg into measures against the the banished clergy. France will be able to come forward as the champion of that little State's neutrality, and to claim as ailies the Powers of England, Austria, and Russia.

GOVERNOR TALBOT'S VETO.

A HEAVY BLOW TO THE REPUBLICANS. CONSEQUENCES OF VETOING THE REPEAL OF THE CONSTABULARY ACT-THE EVENT NOT EXPECTED EVEN BY TEMPERANCE MEN-GOV. TALBOT'S POPULARITY AT AN END-NEW EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE PATH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-PROB-ABLE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, June 15 .- The unexpected veto by Acting-Gov. Talbot of the repeal of the State Constabulary act has very much altered the aspect of political affairs in Massachusetts. This abolition of the State Constabulary, which had become thoroughly odious by its partial and corrupt enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law and its demoralizing operations in connection with the elections, bid fair to revive the waning loyalty to party on the part of many Republicans, and to prevent the Democrats making a campaign with any prospects of success against those who have been so long dominant in the State. It promised to simplify affairs, too, as regards the Republican candidate for Governor this year and to put Gov. Talbot's prospects ahead of those of all other aspirants. All this agreeable arrangement for himself and his party has been spoiled by Gov. Talbot's veto. He has put himself out of the list of candidates for the succession, unless his party is infatuated enough to invoke defeat; and he has made its success with any man a much more doubtful affair than it appeared a fortnight ago. Nobody who knows Gov. Talbot will be disposed to question the honesty of his action; but as a measure of policy a worse mistake was never made. Even the more moderate temperance men did not ask for Executive interposition, and nobody supposed that it could possibly be obtained till the delay in action upon the bill and the frequent presence of ultra-Prohibitionists at the State House excited apprehension. GEN. BUTLER NOT THE ONLY BUGBEAR.

The Republican leaders who have of late directed the politics of the State are likely now soon to be brought to realize that with the subsidence of Gen. Butler their trials are not altogether ended. There bids fair to be trouble this year, for almost the first time in their party existence, from their natural opponents, the Democrats. Not that the Democrats are any stronger this year than they have been for many years previously. The reverse of this rather is the fact. But they have through this action of the Governor been afforded an opportunity such as has seldom before been offered of making an impression in the coming election, and of rallying to their side a large number of voters who have not been in the habit of acting with them. A somewhat similar prospect was before them last year, if they had had the wisdom to recognize it. Had they then continued their alliance with the Liberal Republicans, renewed their pledges of the previous campaign, and presented again the Hon. F. W. Bird as their candidate for Governor, there are shrewd observers of politics who believe that even then they would have achieved success. Mr. Bird has his enemies in both parties; but he is able, independent, and progressve, as every one admits. Nobody questions his honesty, and there is hardly a better informed man as regards the subjects that pertain to State policy within our borders. Several thousand Liberal voters were repelled by the narrowing of party lines that excluded him; yet despite all this, such was the Republican dissatisfaction that the Republican their preparations had been previously made only about 15,000. This was to some extent the result of accident and over-confidence on the part of the Republicans, and they might have since strengthened themselves against further danger by a wise policy; but this is just what they have thus far omitted to

do.

There is less of the spirit of unity in their party as with them, but to jump from this postulate to a a national organization than ever before; the dissatisfaction with the President and his advisers has enormously increased, and now, in addition, comes the worst mistake in State policy on the part of the Governor that was ever made. The Democratic leaders, if they be not stone-blind, cannot fail to see and to improve the prospect that this opens before them. They are the only opposition party now in existence, or likely to be in existence this year By adopting a liberal course, they may invite the Liberal Republicans and the thousands of dissatisfied Republicans of stricter party standing to their standard; and with this aid, it is in their power to shake severely if not to overthrow Republican supremacy in Massachusetts,

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE DEMOCRACY. Very much depends, in this point of view, upon their wisdom in declaring the party policy and selecting the party candidates. Democracy of the ante-war period is entirely an affair of the past with us. The belief in it does not extend to more than a handful of intelligent voters in the State. The better sentiment among the Democratic leaders here is against it, and, indeed, when it finds full expression there is enough of this to control the party in favor of a really progressive course. The Boston Post, army, and Germany with confidence that the though it advocated strict party nominations last its expenditures in connection with commissions. arrival of that epoch will see a renewal of the year, has been generally inclined to advanced views in its editorial articles. An unobjectionable platform might be made from these, which would be likely to have the assent of all shades of opposition. The difficulty will not chiefly be in the agreement as regards principles. It will come rather, if it come at all, from the domand, such as was made last year, that those of the opposition who are not Democrats shall be compelled to enter the Democratic party to support these principles; in other words, great mistake aids them at the most critical that the spirit of 1873, rather than that of 1873, shall prevail. There should at least be a recognition of something beside the Democratic party in the opposition if it is to have the best efficiency. No one will object to the Democrats being represented in any action that may be had, or on any ticket that may be formed, in proportion to their numbers. This, of course, would give them the candidate for Governor and the prependerance otherwise on the State ticket; but, if they are really in earnest in desiring to overthrow Republican rule at the State-House this year, they will go to the people with other opinions than those of purely partisan Democracy repre-

sented in their candidates for State officers. With this premised, it is of vital importance that they give to the people an acceptable candidate for Governor at the outset. There is a fair prospect that they will do so. Two gentlemen have been proposed, either of whom, if properly presented to the people, would unite the party thoroughly and com-mand a large vote out-ide. They are the Hon. Wm. Gaston, the candidate who made such a remarkable ran last year, and the Hon. George M. Stearns of Chicopes. Both these gentlemen are lawyers with Whig antecedents; both have ability, integrity, and a moderation as regards partisanship that makes them acceptable cutside the party ranks, and both have demonstrated extraordinary popularity as candidates for office on several occasions.

MR. GASTON'S PROSPECTS OF NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gaston is a quiet, an affable, and apparently an

mambitious lawyer in large practice at the Boston bar; yet he has been oftener sought by his party a a candidate for office than any man in the State. He has been twice elected Mayor of this city by Republican votes, and once chosen to the State Senate by Democratic votes. As a candidate for the Legislature, for Congress, and for the mayoralty, he has also been badly defeated; yet none of these reverses appear to have at all interfered with his popularity or his prospects. On the heels of these, he has inva riably been selected for some new and generally higher position, the last of which was his nomination for Governor last Autumn. As a public man be does not strongly impress his individuality. His reputation is based rather upon his moderation of views and careful consideration of subjects before taking action. As a reformer he would bardly be in his element, but as a man of perfect purity of character, of the best order of association in public and in private life, of clear head and correct intentions, he has the respect of all who know him. The dignity and the integrity of the State would not suffer in his keeping. CHANCES OF MR. STEARNS.

It is said, however, that Mr. Gaston would prefer a nomination for Congress in the HIId District to being a candidate for Governor, and unexceptionable as he is in almost every respect, for a really vigorous reform campaign there are those who hold Mr. Geo. M. Stearns to be better fitted. Mr. Stearns is a younger man, and possessed of a remarkable share of both mental and physical vitality and vigor. He is enterprising and aggressive as well as able, is as effective on the stump as any orator in the State, is thoroughly a man of the people, and, indeed, has as many of the elements of leadership in him as it is easy to find in combination. His Democracy is of an altogether independent character. He has never asked favors of the party, and makes his own platform when he runs for office. He has been in the State Senate by aid of Republican votes, and owes the office of District-Attorney for Hampden and other western counties, which he has just resigned, to the same kind of support. There is a feeling that he is destined to succeed Mr. Dawes in Congress; but he has always refused to be nominated against that gentleman, many of whose friends have been Mr. Stearns's own supporters for office. There was no man it the State that accepted the candidacy of Mr. Greeley in the last Presidential election with more heartiness than did Mr. Stearns. His speeches in Mr. Greeley's support were full of fervent sincerity of admiration, as well as of sound logic and effective reasoning. Mr. Stearns has a rare fund of humor and a keen wit of his own. He hates shams, and is downright, earnest, and straightforward in all his action. He is just the man to shine in opposition to a respectable routine partisan, such as the Republicans would naturally select, if Butler had not taught them the need of more action and positive characteristics, and he is able to hold his own in a canvass against the most vigorous man that can be put into the field.

PROBABILITIES AGAINST JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. John Quincy Adams has been spoken of, in one of the journals of the State, as the strongest candidate for the Democrats to nominate. They will hardly take him. His defection two years ago is not forgotten, and is attributed in some quarters to the fact that his own family was passed over in making the nomination to the Presidency. This may be unjust, but it will none the less have its effect. Many of the Democrats had felt before that Mr. Adams had ceased to give the party any especial strength as its leader in the State campaigns. Mr. Gaston ran better last year than Mr. Adams had ever run, and there is little question that either Mr. Gaston or Mr. Stearns would bring out more votes inside the party than Mr. Adams, and would be preferred also by those Liberals and Republicans whom it is hoped to draw into the Democratic ranks. If there be any Adams chosen by the Democrats within the next year, it ought to be another member of the family, and to a higher position; but even that is not so easy as one would wish. There are a good many Democrats who do not like the family-a fact of which the election in the Legislature for Mr. Sumner's successor afforded proof.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES-CHOICE BETWEEN SAN-FORD AND HOAR.

The Republicans are as yet in doubt as to what shall be their action. Gov. Talbot's course has very greatly embarrassed them. They recognize privately the gravity of the situation, and realize that unless the Democrats throw away the advantages that are fortuitously theirs the election this Autumn is to be a much more serious contest than usual. The contingency has come upon them suddenly; with a view to the resistance of Gen. Butler, to which end clubs were forming all through the State. They now see that there was not much occasion for this scare, but have failed to form their plan of campaign against the other enemy. The candidates at present most talked of are John

E. Sanford and George F. Hoar. The latter gentleman is to be brought forward, it is said, as the best fitted to participate in a vigorous campaign. He is really one of the ablest men of the State, and has the advantage of not being connected with any of the proceedings at the State House, concerning which reform is asked on the part of the people Gov. Talbot, who had first-rate prospects of a nomination a month ago, would now be almost certainly beaten in a convention; there would be no certainty that any candidate without decidedly positive qualities would fare much better. The people are ready for a change in our State affairs, and their attachment to the Republican party has become so weakened that it is a matter of very little interest to them to preserve it from defeat, while it is an obstacle in the way of needed changes. Butler struck out very wildly when he made his charges two years ago; and it is only justice to our State officers to say that there are fewer abuses existing than would naturally be looked for under a party that had been almost twenty years in undisturbed power; but new blood in office would do good notwithstanding. The Republicans, if they are to hold their own, must now bring one of their best leaders to the front. He must redeem the character of his party-must give it a policy upon the temperance question, upon the course of the State with regard to its railways, upon upon the length of the sessions of its Legislatures, and other kindred topics. The natural opposition have in past years been lacking in both the strength and the sagacity to create issues upon these points. Gen. Butler has set the people, in his slashing style, to thinking about them, and the Democrats, it is apparent, are now awaking to realize that there is opportunity for them in the same direction in which Butler has made a bad botch of it. The Governor's moment. If they will take the field as a reform party and invite all friends of reform to cooperate with them, there will be a far livelier campaign and a far more doubtful one in its results than it is in the power of Butler in his debilitated political habitude to provide for us.

CONDITIONS FAVORING A THIRD TERM.

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From The St. Lown Republican (18d.)

In weighing the chances on this question there are a few things that must be taken into account. First, that the South, being deprived of all power of free, patriotic opinion on if, may be willing to accept a third term, or even something worse, as the condition of its deliverance from negro and carpet-bagger rule. Second, that what is left of the Democratic party, instead of being relied on to defeat the third term proposition, is more likely to be one of the chief reliances for the success of it. Third, that the only power that might defeat it, the Republican party, is being shattered by sectional disputes, with the largest single fragment of it ready to support the President on his specie payment platform. Add to this the refusal of Congress to consider Mr. Samner's single term preposition of two years ago; the increasing disposition of sections and classes to combine for mutual protection against possible continuencies, and the divised and broken opposition that President Grant would encounter in a third term experiment, and it will have to be admitted that it might not be so hazardous after all. Thirteen years of kepublican rule has so completely detached the American mind from its ancient moorings and the division of the succession of the such as a state of unequality. and brought the country to such a state of uncasiness and uncertainty, that it is impossible to say what stable idea it will not accept as a refuge from its suspense.

A Californian who tied one end of a rope around his waist and jassoed a cow with the other, re ports that "at drat he thought that he had the cow, but at the sail of the first thair mile he become convinced that the cow had him."

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

A PHILADELPHIAN RESORT DIVIDES ITS FAVORS WITH NEW-YORKERS-VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE LOCALI-THES IN THE MOUNTAINS - FISHING, BOATING, BATHING, HUNTING, DRIVES, WALKS AND MOUN-TAIN AIR-THE GUESTS PRESENT AND PROMISED FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., June 11 .-

Pew mountain resorts have gained popularity of late years as much as this—and none could be more deserving of the attention of Summer visitors. Less has been heard of it in New-York than of scores of tamer and less accessible retreats, which is doubtless owing to the fact that the accommodations have been limited, and also that most of the number that came here were from Philadelphia. Every year the farm-houses and one or two hotels were filled with those who had discovered the beauties of this section, and were only too glad to find in it the quiet of a place unknown to the fashionable world, and at a distance from the great Summer centers. It suited the Quakers of Philadelphia, and they were not the ones to whisper its natural attractions in the cars of New York. Here they kept their eyes open, but knew equally well how to close their lips at home. But when the exodus from the cities began to assume the proportions of recent years, the Water Gap had to receive its share. The farm-houses began to enlarge and become boardinghouses; the few hotels added new wings and invited more guests, and plans were laid for various improve ments, among which, two years ago, was the construction of a new hotel with capacity for 300 guests. Efforts were then made to attract New-York people, and were uccessful to such a degree that half of the Summer visitors last year were from that city, and a thousand people were accommodated within the circuit of a mile or mile and a half. This number does not of course include all the visitors, but only those who could be se commodated at one time. There were 7,000 hames registered during the season at the two large hotels-the Water Gap House and the Kittatinny-and there were doubtless 2,000 persons in the place for a longer or shorter stay. Many come here from Trenton, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and other large towns in New-Jersey.

GUESTS THAT HAVE TO VISIT THE BEACH FIRST. It is not yet time for the public houses to be full. Philadelphia guests who choose the mountains in preference to the beach are borne already by the tide at the beginning of Summer to Atlantic City and Cape May, if, for no other reason, to retain their self-respect. everybody goes they must go, if only for a day or for a single bath among the waves. In some cases they were not ready to leave home for the Summer at the beginning of June, but can spend a week or a fortnight by the seashore, and still call themselves at home. Then when July comes in sight they have done their duty to the beach, have their houses in order, and are all prepared for the mountains.

There were a few families at the Water Gap, however, at the first of June. These are people, for the most part, who are not absorbed in the frivolity of Summer display and dress; who are seeking a jolly time, gaining health and strength, out of sight or hearing of dressmakers and hairdressers. They dress once a day, per haps twice or thrice, but at all events waste fewer half hours in the process in a week than in a day at the city. The oppressively hot days at the beginning of the week were scarcely more endurable here than in the cities. Notwithstanding that the average Summer temperature is ten degress lower here than in New-York, the 9th inst. was not a whit cooler here than there, if reports were correct. The mercury stood at 80° in the Water Gap House, which, according to the record of the hotel, is the highest point it has reached since the opening of the house two years ago. That was the first and only uncomfortable day thus far, although to-day with the mercury at 65° there is much disapproval. Generally speaking the months of June and September exhibit the Water Gap scenery to best advantage

HOW TO GO TO THE WATER GAP. By the old wagon-roads the Water Gap was 80 miles distant from both New-York and Philadelphia; but when the railroads were built, New-York was the gainer by about 15 miles and nearly an hour in time, 31 hours being required from New-York, and is from Philadelphia. Trains leave the foot of Barciay-st. on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., and arrive at the Water Gap at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. This is a broad-gauge track, and no change is required. Trains over the New-Jersey Central, leaving the foot of Liberty-st, at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., connect at the Junction with the Hampton link, between the Cen tral and the Delaware and Lackawanna, which is inter-cepted at Washington. Trains to New-York and Philadelphia leave the Water Gap at 6:40 a. m., 12:03 and 5:41 p. m. From Philadelphia trains leave Kensington depot at 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. There are two daily malis to sion of the boiler, with loss of many lives. This accident killed steamboating on the Delaware, it is feared, beyond resurrection, and no attempt has since been made

to revive it. There is much of historic interest attached to this lo cality. The Lenape or Delaware fadians possessed the land two centuries ago and welcomed the whites to their hunting-grounds, and to some extent adopted their methods, cultivated the soil, and made certain progress toward civilization. They remained friendly to the settlers long after it was for their interest to do so, and were rewarded by subjugation and exile. The doings of this tribe are still rehearsed by the old inhabitants, to whom they were related by their ancestors, and there are many singular and beautiful legends extant which date back to the settlement of the Dutch in this valley, and which have given many of the names to points of interest along the river and in the mountains,

ARCHEOLOGICAL TREASURES. This section has also contributed very largely to the pecimens illustrative of earlier Indian existence. Articles of stone used by the Indians have been found in great abundance. Tomahawks, pipes, hammers, arrowpoints, axes, small ornaments, and vases, bowls and plates, are among the articles of stone found here. Mr. L. W. Brodhead, proprietor of the Water Gap House, has a large collection of specimens, and has done much to discover the full resources of the valley in this particular. Franklin Peale devoted several years of his life to collecting archælogical specimens from different countries, and the most of the stone articles from the United States were found in this valley. Upon the death of Mr. Peale, his widow had the greater part of his collection, numbering above 3,000 specimens, photographed, and published 25 copies of the large volume which they made. This was published last year, privately, as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Peale, each volume costing \$100. After presenting copies to several of the European governments in countries where he had made collections, the remainder were given to his personal friends specially interested in the subject. Mr. Brodhead, havng assisted Mr. Peale in his work, was one of the reciptents of this valuable book. It is catalogued, and a fudescription of each specimen is given, while there is much information by way of lectures regarding the age which is thus illustrated. The collection which it rep resents is still retained by Mrs. Peale, but at her death will become the possession of the American Philosophi-cal Society of Philadelphia.

What is known as the Water Gap is where the waters of the Delaware, approaching the Blue Ridge from the north, make a quick turn and pass through the Ridge, entting it to the base and making a gap whose sides ar 1.600 feet high. The name " Minisink," by which this valley north of this point is known, gives the clew to the tradition relating to the Water Gap. This word was reputed to mean, "The water is gone;" and the tradition was that for forty miles these lands were covered with water, forming an immense lake, and that either by a powerful eruption or by the gradual giving way of stratum after stratum the mountain was broken through and the great lake drained. There are evidences of the action of water upon the rocks many hundred feet above

the present level of the river bed.

It was this valley that came into possession of the whites by means of the famous walking match in 1737. when two Indians and two white men competed in a continuous walk of a day and a half, when the Indians were outstripped and the land became the watte man's. This was regarded as a piece of great injustice by the red men, and for long years stimulated ill-feeling between the races, excising the great councils in which they were mutually concerned, and finally comminating in the commination of the writes with the notorious Six Nations and the biotting out of the tribe that had been so friendly to the

The whole region of country in the vicinity of the Water Gap is one of marked beauty. The scenery is and grand and embraces the productive valley along the Blue Bidge for a distance of forty miles. The Walks and drives among the nills and along the river

are numerous and romantic, and at the same time conenient and not too tiresome. Great pains have been taken to make the points of interest familiar and easily sible to visitors. Among these a few of the most important may be mentioned, with their respective siguffcance. Mount Minst is the Pennsylvania summit, three miles distant from the principal hotels. Mount Tammany, 24 miles from the hotels, is the New-Jersey ummit, upon which a wagon road took the place of the old "Indian ladder," which led up its steep side. From these two summits the view extends in all directions over New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Sunset Hill is the site of the Water Gap House, and at its loot on the high binfi of the river is the Kittatinny. From these places the view of the Water Gap is shut off by what is called Blockhead Mountain, which is a half mile away, and a spur of the Blue Ridge on the New-Jersey side. The Table Rock is a half mile distant upon the fourth geological step, and reaches for several miles along the base of Mount Minst, and from one part of it a full view of the Gap is obtained. Caldeno Falls, three-fourths of a mile from the hotels, is very secluded and picturesque. It received its name in 1851 from the combination of syl lables from the names of three visitors from Philadelphia who were greatly enamored of the spot. Lover's Leap, a mile's walk, gets its name and charm from a beautiful legend, according to which the lovely Indian princess Winons, when she learned from the lips of her white soldier lover that he was called away by his Government and must leave her behind, rushed to the brink of the precipice. Her lover caught her, but so late that both were hurled from the cliff together. It is nothing more than a high embankment at the best, and not baif so good a place for suicide as an East River pier or a Brocklyn ferry-boat. From this point is an unsatisfactory view of the Water Gap. A short distance down the river is a curious cave, before which a stone house has been built and through which there is always a strong draught of air, although no opening from the top is visible. The thermometer within the cave is seldom higher than 36°. Various causes have been assigned for this strong current and the low temperature, and it is thought by some that the breeze comes through from the other side of the mountain. In a wild ravine by the Table Rock are Moss Cataract and Diana's Bath. There is also the Caldeno Fails, mentioned above. At this point the stream rushes down the slope of the Table Rock at an angle of forty-five degrees. Its rocky bed is covered with a carpet of moss. Near the center of the slide is a stone basin, provided by nature, always ready slide is a stone basin, provided by nature, always ready to furnish a bath. This ravine is wholly hidden by trees and smaller growth. Other reviews and retreats within two miles for Sunset Hill are Cooper's Cliff, from which is one of the grandest views, Prospect Rock, Rebecca's Bath, Moss Grotto, The Echo, Laurel Hill, Martun's Rest, and Raven's Rest. The nearness of all these places is no small recommendation to visitors; and it is a common custom among the guests to include one or more of them in a before-breakfast walk.

A CLUE TO THE LOCALITIES OF INTEREST.

It would be a hopeless task to undertake to discover many of these spots so as to know their names, were there not some clue to their whereabouts. Paths are made in all directions over the mountains, following which one could reach the favorite resorts, but they

which one could reach the favorite resorts, but they would be nameless to the stranger. To remove this difficulty a most complete guide-book was prepared by Mr. L. W. Brodhead in 1867, which reached its second edition in 1870. This starts one from the Kittainny House, and by a system of lines of different colors put upon the trees and rocks at the cutrances of the various paths and along their sides, the right direction may be invariably kept and the exact locality reached.

There is simost no end of carriage drives in the vicinity, of which I had time for only a sample in the Cherry Valley, to Transuc's Knob, Fox Hill and Stroudsburg. These are full of surprises and it seems impossible to escape from striking scenery. Cherry Valley extends 25 miles or more, and the winding course of the creek, the sudden turns in the road, and the variety in form and size of the hills on either side, make this drive for ten miles very popular. Then the ry are Snawnee Hill. Butternik Falls, Castle Rock, Lake of the Mountains, the circuit of the New-Jersey hills, and many other drives which help to keep the horses and the guests from ennut. The boating is equally tempting, and a dozen or more row-boats are always ready to take one to the Indian Badder Bluff, the Cold Air Cave, Pomt of Backs and Benner's and Mather's Springs. This is the season for trout fishing, and those who are skilled in the art string large numbers of these dainty fish. The foresis and river banks furnish prollife opportunities for shooting. For bathing, the Delaware, with its retired nooks and smooth bottom, invites throngs of guests. It is not easy to guess what there is lacking for the confort and amusement of visitors. Everything for which they inand smooth bottom, invites throngs of guests. It is not easy to guess what there is tacking for the comfort and amusement of visitors. Everything for which they inquire is pointed out to them hardly a stone's throw from the hotels. There is, however, no ocean, no claring beach or bumping waves; more fashionable prices may be found elsewhere and doubtless greater crowds. There are none of the delightful sea-side cottages, which make every passer-by wish he owned one. But there are green fields, stately hills, immense gardens, independent farm-houses and first-class hotels, and it would tax the physician's skill to discern more healthful air and water.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE. The Water Gap House, of which L. W. Brodhead and Bro. are proprietors, was completed and open to guests two Summers ago. The location is upon Sunset Hill, 40 feet above the Delaware. From it, toward the north and east, may be seen the outlines of the Shawnee Hills, and from both cities. The Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington Railroad, from Trenton to Manunko Chunk, passes along the bank of the Delaware River the whole distance. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road passes through the gorge and along the bank of the river at the foot of Sunset Cliff. Some years ago efforts were made to introduce steamboating on the river between Belvidere and Port Jervis, and in 1860 a new boat made its first and last trip, the initial voyage ending, through the carciessness of the engineer, in the explosion of the boiler, withploss of many lives. This accident furniture, and have gus and water. The halls are roomly, the duling-room large and airy; the billiard-room is in the back basement, and is furnished with four tables nearly new. The guests also have the use of the bowling-alley near the Kitatinny House. The stable belonging to the house is highly spoken of by the guests for its quality of norses and outfits. Stages connect with all the trains, and the mails and daily papers are brought to the house with all due promptitude. The grounds will not admit of very great outlay of labor or expenditure. After a gradual slope for perhaps 30 feet on the front and sides, the descent to the river is very steep, and, in place of a green lawn, close to the house upon the bluff, an elongated and grassy island lies in the widest part of the stream at the loot, where the river is best seen from place of a green lawn, close to the house upon the bluff, an elongated and grassy island hes in the widest part of the stream at the foot, where the river is best seen from the pizza, under the branches of the cake, maples, and other forest trees which cover the whole hill. In the small interval back of the house neat beds of ferus and flowers lend their influence to soften the wild natural surroundings, but the advantage is plainly with nature over art, and anything short of the flowers and foliage of the mountains seems puny and unsatisfying to the city explorers. There has been no enlargement or addition this season, although the ordinary expenditure for slight repairs and new furniture amounted to about \$2,000. It is purposed to build next year an extension for the use of the servants, in order that the whole capacity of the house may be reserved for guests. The applications are now greatly in excess of the accommodations for July and August, and as the season on this high location is necessarily short, it is desirable that the fullest possible provision be made for the crowded months. Several strangers to the piace, who have been here for only a few days' stay before going cisewhere to their accustomed resorts, assured me that they should spend another Sammer here. Such expressions speak well for the house, especially at this particular time, before enough are here to pay anything more than running expenses, and before the arrangement for the Summer are complete. Certainly the excellence of the accommodations, the variety and quality of the fare, the exceptional position of the hotel, the marked attention to the wants of the gueste, and the prices, \$15 to \$21 per week, should be satisfactory and attractive. Among the conveniences of the house are a barber's shop, telegraph office, and soda fountain. A band of muse will be furnished after the ist of July every other evening, the Kittarinny House engaging its services on alternate evening. the Kittariuny House engaging its services on alternate Yesterday and to-day many new families made their

Yesterday and to-day many new families made their appearance, and it seems probable that every room will be taken by the 20th inst. Aiready all the rooms are engaged for July and August, and many for September. The following are here new for a longer or shorter stay: From New-York, Samuel E. Howard and wife, J. E. Hymer and wife, Mrs. Bymer, Mrs. Calk, Mrs. Van Hosen, J. C. Holden and wife, J. Wed. Bell. Commodore Stembel and wife, U. S. N., Miss Prego from Baltimore. From Philadelphia, Lucius Moss. W. B. Barr, J. B. Carver, W. S. Boulton, J. C. Smith, F. F. Facit, Thos. Morengator, Miss Almas Baker, Miss Myra Baker, and Miss Bowen. Other rooms are engaged by R. M. McClure, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Behardson, Mr. Laferty, Vanentine Everts, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Brace, Mrs.-Cashman, Mrs. Barkock and Charles Fywler from New-York; Barker Guntimere, Mrs. Hunt and Judge Green from Frenton; J. L. Baily, Dr. Ludiov, Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Dr. William Hunt, John Farr, J. L. Claghorn, John Clayton and others from Pailadelphia, and Col. Audeureld from Washington, D. C.

THE KITTATINNY HOUSE.

THE KITTATINNY HOUSE. Upon the first plateau on the side of the Pennsylvania

Mountain is the Kittatinny House, about 200 feet above the river. The old part of this house was built in 1829. and W. A. Brodhead, who with his sons still manages the house, took possession of it in 1811, when it had a capacity for 25 guests. Some years later be purchased the property, and from year to year made additions until in 1866 it was increased to accommodate 250. It is three stories high, with large plazza surrounding at the first floor, and another on the river side of the second story. Sinde trees in front reach to the roof, and the location is such as to catch the south-east breezes with their full force. A flue view is obtained of the river windings and the neighboring mountains. The bowling alley is a little higher on the side-bill under the trees, and hear is a charming waterfail. Formerly this was a resort for Philadelphians almost exclusively, but of late years its patronage is very nearly divided between New-York and Philadelphians almost exclusively, but of late years its patronage is very nearly divided between New-York and Philadelphia families. It is from this point that all the walks among the monitains begin as they are marked out in the guide-book. Buring the past year no material changes have been made about the place, although the usual amount of repairing, papering and painting has been done. This hotel was opened the lat of May, since which time there have been a goodly number of visitors to spend a few days, and several excursions, among which was one on Decoration Day from New-York. A few rooms are reserved suronat the summer for the transient custom, of which there is wonsiderable. The price of board during July and August is \$38 per week. capacity for 25 guests. Some years later he parchased

week.

Among the Summer guests are the following from
New-York, some of whom are already here: A. E. Shaffer, E. H. Lowe, Goorge B. Waibridge, E. B. Bartlett,
Mrs. Morrison, Dr. John Colvine, Aquita Rich, and J.
Bookman with their families. Mrs. James Thoradike

and family from Boston. From Philadelphia, William H. Hannis, H. B. Houston, Mrs. Lewis Tappan, Mrs. William E. Eisenbrey, Charles Hacker and Mr. Heller, with their families; sleo Mrs. Strawordige and daughter, Dr. J. T. Sharpiess, Miss L. A. Sharpiess and Mrs. Troth, Miss S. R. Watson and party. From Charleston, S. C., J. J. Stoddard and family. Near to the bowling alley there is the conveniently large saleon of the photographer, Mr. Graves, who pays much attention to the scenery of the mountains and has a creat variety of views slong this entire section of country. Many painters have visited this region in years goughty, and sketches of many of the scenes have resulted: Mr. Durley came here for several years. More recently the marine painter, James Hamilton, has frequenced the place.

SMALLER HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

SMALLER HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

The other hotels in the vicinity are smaller but wholesome, and nearly all command singularly fine views. The Mountain House, Theodore Hauser, proprietor, stands at the foot of Sunset Hill, by the road leading

The Mountain House, Theodore Hauser, proprietor, stands at the foot of Sunset Hill, by the road leading from the hill. It has been in use four Summers, but its conveniences have been too limited. Alterations and enlargements have therefore been made this Spring. A few of the old rooms have outgrown their former limits, and the roof of one section of the house has been raised, giving place to eleven new apartments. These are treshly furnished and of comfortable size. No rooms have as yet been finally engaged; the managers seldour reserve rooms, but have never hacked guests when the house was opened. About eighty can be accommodated this Summer, or twice last year's quots. The terms are \$10 to \$15\$ per week.

The Brainerd House is further down toward the valley and yet upon high ground, in the village proper. Thomas Brothead is proprietor, another of the family which has been identified with the Water Gap almost from its settlement. He has room for only twenty. Mrs. and Miss Burdett from New-York, Samuel Schaber and family from Puladelphia, and Mrs. A. E. Armes and friend from Washinatton will spend the season bere. The terms are \$10 to \$12 per week.

The Glenwood House, of which Samuel Alsop is proprietor, is spoken of as a Q naker house, and the family is of that denomination. It is situated west of the village, on high ground, a half mile from the depot. It wo fibrick, and was originally built for a boarding-school. It was increased by a largeomadition three years are, and how accommodates 120; it is a three-story managed, with 64 rooms. The upper plazza is in divisious, one opening out of each room. Attached to the place are 17 acres of farm and woodland, and vegetables are furnished from the garden. The dining room is amply large and cool, and the kinchen is a building by itself, connecting only by a passage-way. Mr. Alsop takes much price in his stable, and claims for the Water Gap the best driving horses in the country. Albert Keiley and T. A. McCreary from New York, and Charles E. Green of Trenton, with t much pride in his stable, and claims for the Water Gap the beat driving horses in the country. Albert Kelley and T. A. McCreary from New York, and Charles E. Green of Trenton, with their families, are among the promised guests, besides several families from Phila-delphia. A few rooms are vacant. The drinking water is obtained from a spring, and a fountain in the yard sparkles in the suplight. The terms are \$14 to \$18 per week.

delphia. A few rooms are vacant. The drinking water is obtained from a spring, and a fountain in the yard sparkles in the sunhight. The terms are \$14 to \$18 per week.

The River Farm House of E. T. Croasdale is a half mile north of the village, a three-story stone house, with farm connecting. Here is place for 35 persons.

The Analomink House, James Beil proprietor, is a four-story stone house at Experiment Mils, it miles from the Water Gap on the Stroudsburg road. The old part of this house was tuilt in 1810, and was two stories, in 1838, twenty-two feet were added, and eight years ago the whole was topped with two more stories. Last year a 30 by 40 three-story wing was added, and over eighty guests can now be accommodated. Extensive improvements have been made this season on the grounds, some unsightly buildings having been removed, a new road built further from the house than the old ones, and the slope to the river graded and sown with lawn grass. The lower porch is to be widened and other changes made. Mr. Beil mas 21 acres of land, five of which form the garden, where he raises a quantity of vegetables and feut. Fourteen rooms are already filled. Among the guests are H. C. Dowley and family from New-York; John B. Watson, Mrs. Laffour-add, Mrs. G. H. Mackby, Mr. Edwards, H. Boyer, and E. H. Kimball, with their humiles, from Philadelphia. Two daily manisfrom New-York reach this place before they set to the hotels at the house. The terms are \$16 to \$13 per week.

The Cataract House, kept by Mrs. John Zimmerman, is a three-story frame building, 24 miles from the Gap, with place for 25. This was transformed from a farm-house into a boarding-house only last year, when several rooms were added. Buttermilk Fails House, Elward Yelter proprietor, nearly threa miles from the Gap, is a two-story frame building. At these houses the terms are \$1 to \$12 per week.

The Highland Dell House is situated in a superior form the Gap, with place for 25. This was transformed by from the Gap, is a two-story frame building. The te

CREDIT FOR WORK IN SURVEYING THE WEST.

MAJOR-GEN. EMORY'S SHARE IN THE LABORS OF THE U. S. ENGINEERS AT THE WEST-SEVERAL YEARS OF WORK-WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED-ENTIRE OMISSION OF HIS NAME IN THE RESUME OF THE WORK FURNISHED TO THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: You will oblige me by inserting the inmmunication in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. II the day it is dated; but no answer has been received, or that would have been sent also. New-Orleans, June 12, 1874.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 21, 1874. To Lieut. G. M. WHEELER, U. S. Army, care of Humphreys, Chief-Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

YORK TRIBUNE of May 11, 1874, containing a notice of your valuable explorations in the Western country. The account is introduced by what is stated to be a brief resumé of facts obtained from you.

Under the head of "Early Explorations at the West" this writer, under what is claimed as given on your authority, makes mention of all the officers of the army who have in any way contributed to those explorations. Among them are several whose contributions consisted only of hasty sketches, without ever taking an observation of latitude and longitude or making any instrumental measurement whatever. I state this, not for the purpose of depreciating these contributions, but for the purpose of calling more pointedly to your notice the singular fact that your resumé ignores absolutely and entirely my contributions and labors in that same field, where I passed several years in the most arduous and exposed labors and contributed many hundred fixed astronomical points to the geography of the interior, based upon many thousand astronomical observations made by myself and assistants, but principally by my self. Your study of the records of your own distin guished corps, or those of the Topographical Engineers. new the same, should have shown you that these ob

guished corps, or those of the Topographical Engineers, now the same, should have shown you that these observations corrected the longitude of some points in the interior as much as one degree in longitude. It might have shown, also, that it was on information furnished by my reconnoissance of 1846-7 that the Territory of Arizonswas purchased, to make practicable the location of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

These astronomical points, extending on one line from Fort Leavenworth to S.n. Diego, Cal. (see my notes of military reconnoissance of the Arkansas, Gita, &c., 18,000 copies of which were published by Congress), and on another, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, form the basis for the projection of all the southern part of the map winch you silege to have been prepared and compiled by Leutenant, now Major-General, Waller. That map was first projected by me, under the orders of the War Department and the Chief of Topographical Engineer Office any of the old editions of that map, say that of 1851, you will see that it was so prepared. The design was to put down only what was known, and aubsequently to fill it up with surveys and reconnoissances as fast as they came in.

The reduced map, which accompanies my report on the Merican Boundary Commission, contains all the astronomical points detarmined up to that day, collected from all sources, and collated with the most erruptions regard to the correctness of the observations and the character of the observers: and I do not see that any material corrections and alterations have been made in the projection or in the leading geographical points in the more recent editions, not even on the still reduced edition with which we are favored by The Terrators of the still reduced edition with which we are favored by The Terrators.

the more recent editions, not even on the sint reactor edition with which we are favored by The Tribuna of May II.

It is a misfortune for American geographers that no discrimination is made between a map copied mastify with the pentagraph, and a map projected from tables and observations involving elasorate calculation and institute labor, provided the map be illuminated with the different colors of the ratinow and ornamented with flashy letters. I have no objection to stand by and see my own work ignored by a fugitive newspaper writer or by commercial map makers, but I regard this communication in The TRIGUNE as of a very different character, and as indicating the record proposed to be made up into as official report published under the auspices of the Government under a Burcau in which I served arduously and for a long time.

I do not intend to lay slaim to be the originator of the map which is referred to in so peinted a manner by yourself. The idea of forming such a map was originated by the lamented Mr. Moolet, and the projections were based on tables computed by him, with the assistance of officers of the Engineers. I only claim to have aided in these commutations and to have made the projections of the first map from those tables, and te have collated all the astronomical polats known up to that time (1864, some of which were determined by myself. I also claim the merit of obtaining from the War Department its annotion to construct the map, and the adoption of the rule that nothing should go upon the official map but what was authentic.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. EMORT, Colonel and Brevet-Major-General U. S.